has charge of the Fastern division, which comprises the Eric canal from Albany to the east bank of the Carda Lake canal, the Champiain and Black river canals—315 miles. Mr. Jayoox will have charge of the middle division, that is, the Eric canal from the east of Oneids—lake canal to the east of Wayne county, to wego canal, Cayuga and Scucca, Chemung and Chetango canals, and all their laivers and feeders—310 miles. Mr. Whallon continues in charge of the Western division, viz. the Eric canal from east bounds of Wayne county to Butlain, and the Genesee Valley cana.—273 miles.

The canal appraises are Ashbel B Parmele, Henry H. Bull and William Wasson. Their duties consist in appraising damages to persons, arising from the construction of the Canals, overflowing its banks, &c. &c. The great success which has attended the historicus damants for canal damages during the past half dozen years has increased the business of the appraisers over fifty per cent. Nearly the whole year is consumed by them in a ranging bases coming directly before them, under general have or by special chacunent in particular passes. The power in vested in this Board is atmost uniffitted. Were unscriptions man ever to be appointed to these highly responsible effices, the canal fund might be made to suffer to an incalculation and the canal fund might be made to suffer to an incalculation of the canal fund might be made to suffer to an incalculation and the suffer of the majorate for political purposes, but the party creating has never received any practical beach from the experiment. As is takes from the Canal Roard much of the important business connected with it, the incoming logisladar cought promptly to greatly the fact larges are William A. Russell, The Eric and place the Contractify Board upon its former footing.

The Inspectors of State Prisons are William A. Russell, 1. A. P Lan 2. Andrew J

the law and place the Contracting Board upon its forlier footing.

The Inspectors of State Prisons are William A. Russell. Westey Bailey and William C. Rhodes, one from each of the three parties. They are elected for three years, one returning every year. They fave the supervision of the soveral prisons, the appointment of agents, wardons and keeper, and the entire regulation of prison affairs. They are required, jointly, to will all the prisons at least four times a year, and at the beginning of every quarier a prison is assumed to each, over which he has the immediate charge and at which he must attend at least one week in each in air. The inspectors report annually to the legislature. They are silowed a salary of sixteen hundred dollars a year, and five hundred dollars for travelling expenses.

This latter is nearly clear gain, as they all have emil-read passes during the whole year in their pockets.

The Court of Appeals for 1858 will be constituted as

. follows -	and the same
Alexander S. Johnson	Presiding Judge.
George F. Comstocs	
Samuel L. Seiden.	
" Hiram Degio.	- W. M.
James J. Roosevelt	
Ira Harria	Whird
Paciel Pratt	
Theret R. Streng	
Russell F. Hicks	
E. Peshine Smith	Reporter
JUDGES OF THE SUPREME	COURT.
First Judicial District -James 1. I	Roosevelt, Henry E.
"Davies, Thomas W. Clerke, D. P. Ingra	

Second Judicial District — Seah B Strong, James Fauctt,
John W Brown, John A Lott.

Third Judicial District.—Ira Harris, George Gould,
Heary Hogeboom, William B Wright.
Fourth Judicial District.—Georgius I Allen, Ameriah
B James, Enoch H Rosekraus, Plat Potter.

Fifth Judicial District.—Datic Pratt, William J. Bacon,
William F. Allen, Joseph Meillen.
Secth Judicial District.—Hiram Gray, Charles Mason,
Ranson Baicom, William W Campbell.

Secund Judicial District.—Theron R. Strong, Henry
Welles, E. Darwin Smith, Thomas A Johnson.

Eighth Judicial District.—Benjamin F. Grocu, Richard
P. Marvin, Neah Dayls, Jr., Martin Grover.

P. Marvin, Neah Dayis, Jr., Martin Grover.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.
The Governor the Lieutemant Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, exception.

Regents. Residence. Date of Appointing John Great. Canandaigna. Jan. 12, 1825.

Guian C Verplanck. New York. Jan. 25, 1825.

Gerrit Y Lansing. Albany. March 31, 1829.

Reastus Corning. Albany. March 31, 1829.

Reastus Corning. Albany. March 2, 1833.

Prosper M. Wetmore New York. April 4, 1826.

John L Graham. New York. April 8, 1835.

Gideon Hawley. Albany. Feb. 1, 1822.

Jan. S. Waddworth. Geneseo. May 4, 1844.

John J. S. B. Waddworth. Geneseo. May 4, 1844.

John V. Bruyn. Albany. May 1, 1844.

John V. Bruyn. Albany. May 1, 1844.

John V. Bruyn. Albany. May 6, 1846.

Samuel Lancky. Rocheste. May 6, 1846.

Samuel Lancky. Rocheste. May 6, 1846.

Robert G. Rankin. Astoria. Sept. 22, 1847.

John N. Campbell. Albany. March 13, 1856.

George W Cinton Butlaio. March 1, 1856.

George W Cinton Butlaio. March 6, 1856.

Lanc Parks. Utica. Peb. 1857.

One vacanacy, occasioned by the recent death of John Keyes Paige. of Schenectady, to be filled by this next

Royce Paige, of Schenectady, to be filled by the next Gerrit Y Laasing Chancellor Chancellor Connection Graig Vice Chancellor Treasure B. Weelworth Treasure Treasure

brary, and have power to appoint librarians and clerks, and prescribe rules and regulations for the government of the Jabrary. This is one of the established regulation: The library shall be opened to the public daily, from the hour of nine in the morning till live in the afternoon, and during the session of the Legislature entil eight o'clock in the evening. While the Court of Appeals or any otherwal the evening. While the Court of Appeals or any sussent term of the Supreme Court is in mossion in the capitol ouring the recess of the Legislature, the law library shall also be open till eight o'clock in the evening." The Silve has been its colors open for half a contrary in making collection. It is questionable whether the country affects a more extensive library, consisting of history, science, from the country affects of the country, and from all portions of the civilized voried the country, and from all portions of the civilized voried. where the press is known, are collected and admirably preserved every work which could be obtained, without may consideration of expense or trouble. The system of infer-cations is exchanged has brought an accumulation of foreign expense in every language, which cannot probably be found

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT. John A. King Communication of Properties Townsend Adjusted General Behavior F. Bruce Inspector General Commissary General Commissary General Adjusted Advocate Issueral Annual Machell Quartermaster General Annual Machell Quartermaster General Annual Machell Surgeon General Surgeon General Surgeon General Cohert In Johnson Paymaster General Robert In Roy And de camp.

Hate Kingsley Aid de camp.

Alcono D. Mergan Military Secretary.

The Adjutant General receives a natury of one thousand the Commissary General seven hundred dollars and the use of a dwelling house, the Judge Advocate General one hundred and fitty delians and eight dollars a way when engagest in a court of inquiry or court martial. The state furnishes no pay for the remainder of members of the staff of the Commander in Colef in time of peace. "If the constitution was not in the way the office of all office to the such as filling out commissions for the few officers elegated annually, can easily be done by one of the Georgenic's clerks. The office of Impector General is another succure, as not the less bound has ever accured from it, as the First Division can abundantly tentify. The Impeliature should repeal the law creating the office of Impector General. the Commissary General seven hundred dollars and the

THE LEGISLATURE. Dis Counties and Wards Senators Politics. 1—surfolk, queens and seconomic counties. Johns B. Smith. Dem. 2—1st. 2d. 2d. 4th. 5th. 7th, 11th. 15th and 19th wards of Bropelyn. Samuel Sloan. . . Dem. of Brooklyn. Sa -6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th 16th, 17th and 18th wards of Brooklyn. Fy 4-1st, 26, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th 8th and 14th wards of New Years 4—184. 2d. 5d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th.
Sth and 14th wards of New York.

19th. 18th. 18th & 17th wards
of New York.

19th. 18th. 18th & 18th wards
of New York.

19th. 18th. 18th & 18th wards
of New York.

19th. 18th. 18th & 18th wards
of New York.

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of New York.

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of New York.

19th. 18th. 18th. 18th. Wards
of New York.

19th. 18th. 18

and Hamilton. George G. Scott. Pem.

16. Warren, Essex and Franklin. Raiph A. Loveland. Rev.

17. St. Lawrence and Franklin. Wm A. Wheeler. Bej.

18. Jefferson and Lewis. Joseph A. Willard. Rep.

18. Jefferson and Lewis. Joseph A. Willard. Rep.

19. Oseph A. Willard. Rep.

20. Herkimer and Otsego. Addison H. Lafin. Rep.

21. Oswego. Cheney Ames. Mon.

22. Ongologa. James Noxon. Bej.

23. Madison, Shenango & Gortl'd. John J. Foote. Rep.

24. Toropkins, Tioga & Broome. Lyman Truman. Rep.

25. Wayne and Cayuga. Alex. B. Williams. Rep.

26. Ongologa. Schuyler & Steuben. Alex. S. Diven. Rep.

27. Chemung Schuyler & Steuben. Alex. S. Diven. Rep.

28. Misgara, Orleans & Genesse. Horatio J. Stow. Ind.

29. Wayners. Lympston. and 23—Monroe Jehn E Patterson
23—Masara, Orleans & Genesse , Horatio J. Stow
25—Wigness and , John B. Halsted
25—Effective James Wadsworth
25—Chautauque and Cattaraugus John P. Darling

RECAPTULATION. Americana..... ASSEMBLY.

Dist.

ALBANY.

Derrout Richtscher.

George Woolford.

C. W. Armstrong.

Carling H. Arnas.

ALLEGANY.

John M. Hammond.

William F. Jones.

BROOME. 1. Treaten G. Lamb. 2. Wm. Kales. 1. Henry Bliss 2. Chas. B. Green. 1 N. Bouton. Onlesson

1. D. Minare

2. L. Gele

Onlesson

1. John Haggerte

GATTARADOUS.

Henry Fan Armers.

W. F. Buffingson, Jr.

A Hutchengon.
ORMEDA.
Heary H. Hart.
W. J. McGown. 2. W. J. McGown.
3. Thomas G. Halley.
4. Reuben Knight.
ONORDAGA
1. James France.
2. Thomas G. Alvord.
3. Levi S. Holbrock. 3. John S. Wheelook 1...John Garrison 1. John Garrandon Quinns.
1. Edward A. Jawrence.
2. John S. Hondrickson.
EKNOWILAR. EKNSSHARR.
I. Jason C. Osgood.
2. Duniel Fish.
3. Martin Miller.
ROSEMOND
1. Eber W. Hubbard. 1. Wesley J. Wolant, RARATOGA. 1. C. BOUGHON. 2. T. B. REYNOLDS. 1. A. Woodworth. SCHORAGE. 1. J. H. Salisbury. 1. Henry Fish. 1. Henry Fish.
BULLIVAN.
1. Asa Hobos.
BUTTOLE.
1. Geo. Howell.
2. Geo. P. Mills. 1. R. B. Varnealkenburg
2. W. Barnes
3. William B. Jones 1. He Non Baker.

1. J. I. Smith.

Michael Pitzgerald.

3. Richard Winne.

4. L. Scoler.

5. A. Jereman.

Fully W. Fars.

8. Jahres H. Lynch.

9. Thomas Jone. Jr.

1. M. Chenier. 1. Edicard S. Estay. 1. W. P. Raymond.
ULSTK.
ULSTK.
1. I. I. Lafin.
2. Isaac Becker.
3. N. W. Watson. westcurster
1. Abranam B. Tappan.
2. Edmand G. Sutherland.
3. Frost Houron. WAYNE.
1. E. N. Sentell.
2. Charles Estes. 1...A. Robertson 1. Cyril Ramson. 1. John Mother.

tensiative from contributing largely to public charities.

A million of deliars could be usefully and deservedly discributed to agricums and other institutions most worthy of the constion. Numerous societies are in existence, intended to exert beneficial influence over the minds of sthe neglected youth, the destitute, aged and the purely enfortunate poor and helpless. It has been the unique custom, during prosperous years gone by, for the Legislature to dispense funds with a liberal hand to all those benevolent objects where there ire teations manifested a disposition to help them effect. But now that the treasury is bankrupt, and our financial officers are frequently shinning it about askon to deots, and to liquidate other indispensable engage-ment, it seems quite doubtful whether the Legislature will have the means to assist our public charities during the confing year.

RECAPITULATION.
New Assembly.

However much it may be deplored that the condition of the State tensury proper does not warrant much assistance to public charities, it is a consoling thought that no ruthes hand can, with impunity, very greatly depress the fundagropriated to educational purposes. The Legislature, our smice officers, the public financial managers are exdisty forbitden by the constitution from diverting any of those funds from their legitimate purposes. That inthe couldn't of the literature fund, and the capital of the Linux tetres deposit fund, shall be respectively preserved the confidence of the common school fund shall be confidence of the common school fund shall be confidence of the common schools; the revenue of the decray fund shall be applied to the support Canadersies, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dolfart of the revenues of the United States deposit fund shall each year be applied to and made part of the capital credly reserved for specific purposes, and no power, excepby a change of the constitution, can apply them to any other uses or purposes. The capital of the deposite fund is now

year is expected to be something like the sum of \$254,475 to The capital is distributed to the several countles in the State, in accordance with the law of 1838, and found out on bond and mortrage by commissioners appointed by the Governor and Senate, yielding about six expressor. Seniors all this a direct tax to a large amount to senifally imposed and collected for the exclusive benschool. Farly is the session will the people petition, thousand spon thousands; for the immediate repeal of the famous

lice has passed the last winter. It is a hundred times from obnezious, onpopular and inefficient than the notable problem by law declared unconstitutional by the Court of The latter law had the sanction of every tempe-Appeals. The latter law had the sancton of every temperative man in the State, and had not the Search and seizure chaises been emitted it probably would have remained satismen our statute books. But the law of last session flever had may avowed pureling. It is a mere comming-the of ecclose, jumbled together by amendments, addhouse and exactly from the original bill as intended by have all. J. Jones of the House; in truth, so disfigured and removabled that he discounced it, and actually voted against it. Alternots have been made in various parts of the Chic to court it into effect so far as the appointment of commissioners and the collecting of license fees is conperned, but there has not been a single judgment rendered by any jury carried to perfection before whom of enders have been brought. Although a few retailers in the early by any Jury carried to perfection before whom of enders have been brought. Although a few readers in the early part of the seach paid their thirty deliars for a license to sell, a large majority in all the cities have dealt out the green without any license. It was supposed that the production would join with those legally qualified to sell, and proceeds those who disregarded the law in crery particular. The public antihorhes were expected to perfect their duties specially enjoined upon them by the termse law. But they have not done so to any extent worthy or note. Many of the judge changed grand furies to make particular examination and indeed offenders within the law. Police magnitudes, as they were in duty count to do, directed the officers to arrest all these who persisted in violating the law. A few early in the season, while the license exchangent ranged, were proceduled for colling figure on Senday. But this, like the occasion of spinational flourish with the gambling heures, mack apparances, panel thieves, formite might waikers, intervand policy offices, exc., soon dwindled into indiffurence and has ever since been winked at So then, the effective of a foundantly conclusive—the fact is clear and transagging, that the grant appairs voice, the temperate, the prohibitional, the ten totallor, the more property of the law. Instead of preventing the site officers of the law. Instead of preventing the site officers of the law. Instead of preventing the site officers of the law. Instead of preventing the site officers of the law. Instead of preventing the site officers of the law instead of preventing the site officers of the law. Instead of preventing the site of the mine have the passage of this insheries when here they have been the mans of exciters exists, in both city and country, than during the regard them is not the passage of this insherner vielets which mentals have the passage of this insherner vielets the month since the passage of this insherner vielets when the mine the projects which are more the

and legitimate insenses transactions. But the gambling stock jobbers, both bulls and bears, upon the introduction of the bill, went with railroad speed to the Capitol, and with appliances they knew so well how to use with that profugate unajority, succeeded as killing the bill. The same bull should be revised, re-introduced and massed without delay. As these Wall street jokers are constantly on the qui wice, they are likely to manage so as to get zome Peter Funk as chairman of the bunk committees in both houses, when they may need seem to for the season.

An attempt was made by Sanator Kelly. Chairman of the Bank Committee, to separate banks of issue and discount from an angle institution. This is a copy of his bill.—

See, I, I, shall not be lawfol for any bank, banking association or individual banker, authorized to I sane croulled up no eaby the laws of this Sate, to adjection or put forth a sign as a savings bank, and any tank, banking association or individual banker which said forth a gainst this provision shall forfield sind pay are every such occase the sum of one hundred delars for every day such offence shall be continued, to be such for and recovered in any cours listing cognizance thereof, one half thereof to the use of the complainment and the other mail to the use of the poor of the fown or city in which acts of chair the committed, provided the notions of the hundred dellars or expect, and paying interest thereon.

His object was to restrain banks, banking lastitutions or for extense depoins a family and paying interest thereon.

tile object was to restrain braks, braking institutions and individual brakers from a suming the title of savings brakes or receiving depocits as such. The bid seemed to meet the general approbation of the Lectelature upon its introduction in the Senate but no seemer had a broomer practed and its coarsets known, that a strong lobby of banker afrom this city. Alsery, Borialo, Troy and other cities appeared at the capitol, and through their influence defended Senator Keily's bill. Though some banks may be beness, a majority make a practice of disconting types the poor men's and women's deposite; and in one of panic, pressure or incredulity, the poor depositors are driven from the banks, as they were recently in every part of the Sate. We hope, then, to see the above bill revived.

A strong effort will be made by a combination of the relivant companies to pressure for recent the recent of the law that restricts their through passenger fare to two cents permite. They are now allowed to collect more than this num from all way passengers, and in the winter season this is invariably done, causing much complaint from everybody living on the lines of the reads or taking passing other than from either termin. There is no restriction whatever on the price of freight, and the residents on the

which and produces those who discrepands the has increft periodic. The public auditarious were expected
to perform their duties specially enclosed upon them by
the "came they. But they are not done not may exturing the But they. But they have not done not may exturing the But they have not done not may exturing the But they have not done not may exturing the But they have not done not may exturing the But they have not done not not may
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periodic notation the law. A five carry in the one
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based upon these principles, or something similar, would in a great measure tend to lessen the amount of stock gambling daily and openly practiced in Wall street. Such a law, however, might be evaded. A better way, perhaps, to arrest the progress of stock gambling would be to legalise all stock operations, making dealing in stocks the same as dealing in any other article, and making all the property of the operator liable for his debts contracted on the stock exchange, as well as in any other commercial operation. This would soon compel the speculators to pull up.

An effort was made during the last session to prohibit back rig institutions from making ionas upon hypothecated stocks, to more than fitteen per cent of their actual capital points for the accommodation of commercial, manufacturing and business matters generally, it was wisely thought by the Chairman of the lank Committee of the last Senate that the banks should be prohibited from learning their funds upon stock securities for more speculative purposes, rather than to persons engaged in honest and legitimate inselness transactions. But the gambling of the bill, went with railroad speed to the Capitol, and with antiques the knew so well how to use with that with anxiences they knew so well how to use with that with anxiences they knew to well how to use with the factors. The formations.

have completed their labors, will make an interesting report. As yet they have studiously refrained from making anown their lateritions.

The Prookly lites are beginning to open their eyes. The prookly lites are beginning to open their eyes. The project of the manmoth park in the Eighth ward, between Firth avenue and Smith street, embracing about four hundred acres, and including the low lands along the Gowames creek, is all the cossip among the land speculators and politicians over there. The project was commenced last writer, but the parties interested could not effect the passage of the bill at Albany, as the Brooklyn legislators were opposed to its passage on the ground of its size, and also the manner of levying the assessment. The parties are now anguine of success, and the bill will probably be put through without much opposition. A petition will be sent to the Common Council in relation to the same before it goes up to Albany. This park embraces a tract of measion and which is unit for building or other purposes. Some portions of it are now building or other purposes. Some portions of it are now building or other purposes. Some portions of it are now building or other purposes. Some portions of it are now building or other purposes. Some portions of its are now building or other purposes. Some portions of its are now building or other purposes. Some portions of its are now building or other purposes. Some portions of its are now building or other purposes. Some portions of its are now building or other purposes. Some portions of its later to extend seventh avenue through Green wood cornectery will also be made. Brooklyn has only commenced to move. In a few years we may find her with a population of live hundred thousand instead of two hundred and seventien thousand, the present population. The construction of the proposed park, the removal of the Einhed States Nay Yard, and the introduction of wafer will be important features to the mirror of their interests and let the world know there is send a place

New York, Washington Square, Jan. 1, 1858.

Knicker bocker simp, have been told that Mr. Butler, seiher of "Notling to Wear," is the "one of the literati of New York alluded to in the programme of the com-mittee baving in hand the called dress self-to to be given at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the kloward Broad Society and other charities. Now, if this is true we wish you would tell us so, as we desire to testify our respect for the gentleman who had the courage to expose folly and sinful extravagance in high places. But there is a rumor sing the rounds that Mr. Willis is writing the poem for the coussion of the calico-dress soirie, while Mrs. Gossip the common of the calico-dress sorie, while Mr. Gossip post than Mr. Willis, will prevare sensething in his best style, a gropes to the time, another Miss Flora McFillia, will prevare sensething in his best style, a gropes to the time, another Miss Flora McFillia say will have her extensive wardrobe even more thoroughly discussed than it was by Mr. Builer. It is true that any of these pertience could do the subjects which belong to the true charty ball, ample justice, and we should be satisfied with any one of them, but we ladies are proverbially curious; so that if you can consistently divide the secret, you will greatly oblige "our set," and reneer far more comfortable. LAURA VAN SOLAD.

Is New York on a Volcano!

TO THE EDFOR OF THE HERALD.

Can you believe it possible that in a shanty at Porty ty to two hundred keep of powder are constantly kept, and that in the same shanty, only divided by a board parti-

that in the same shanty, only divided by a board partition, a black-raith piece his work instity. What a brave
fellow he must be! This is a fact.

On you further believe that at 110th street, between
Eighth and Ninth avenues, often as many as 2,000 kegs of
powder are kept, and the powder house is generally attended to by an out woman, who supplies the demands?
This is also a fact.

How many lives would be surrificed (the Lake and
Watts Asylum near by contains two hundred and fifty orplants sicne), and how much pruperty would be lost in
case of an explosion And who is to pay the damage
chaght not the city to be made responsible, and ought not
the laid disaster at Mayonce, Germany, to be a warning?

There must finished a large and coulty building near the
North avenue and 105th street, of which, is case of an
explosion, probably not a vestica would remain, nor any
building within two miles of the powder house be left
stepping. Who would pay my in care of such an explosion, and what remedy have I to see the powder remove to
JAN 3, 1856.

A DEAD LOCK IN MINNESOTA.—The people of

A DEAD LOCK IN MINNESOTA.—The people of Minnesota have adopted a State constitution and elected state efficies and efficers and instance legislature. The government is all ready to go into operation, and the Legislature has assembled at St. Paul, but there matters come to a stand, for the reason that nothing can be done until Congress admits Minnesota as a State. No law can be passed, for there is no Territorial Legislature, and the State Legislature cannot act. Should their admission be long delayed, the people of the Territory will be put to actions inconvenience.

THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

Chil War Commenced—Setzure of Arms— The Free State Forces—Legislative Remonstrance against the Constitution-The New

OUR LEAVENWORTH CORRESPONDENCE

OUR LEAVENWORTH CORRESPONDENCE.

LEAVENWORTH, KARPAN, Dec. 21, 1807.

The Vote on the Stavery Clause of the New Constitution—
Troops at the Polls—The Free State Men Refusing to Vote

Affairs at Leavenworth City—The Free State Men Challenging the Votes of the Pro-Stavery Party and Threaten
to Capture the Ballot Books—Preparations for a Fight—
Miller's Store Broken Open by the Free State Men and
Miller's Store Broken Open by the Free State Men and Mitskets Stolen-Foregarance of the Pro Slavery Men-The Free State Party Intimidated by the United States

Proops - Navigation Still Open, dc.

The vote on the slavery clause of the Lecompton Conattitution took place to day. As I told you in my last, aroops were despatched to the different polis—the celebrated Oxford precinct falling to a company of the Second Dragoous. Leavenworth and Kickapoo were not provided for: The vote will be light—the free State men of all shades, and a great majority of the democrats, refusing to

At 2 P. M. three expresses were despatched to General Harney in rapid succession, requesting troops, as prepara-tions were making for a general fight. I was then at the fort, and, mounting my horse, rode at full speed to see the battle between the "roses." Coming into Pelaware street, I found that affairs were truly assuming something

of a practical appearance.

It seems the more explosive of the free State party were determined on a difficulty somehow. Refusing to vote themselves, they were perpetually challenging the proslavery votens at the polis, and annoying them in a manture in the Old Curiosity Shop of "Quip Taunting the Chained Dog," will easily understand the method. Gradually their numbers increased, and a rush made for Mil-ler's commission store, on the Levee, which was forced open and a number of muskets taken out without permis-sion of the owner. Emboldened by these, they threatened to seize the ballot boxes, which were vigilantly guarded by the pro-slavery men, one of whom stigmatized, in a loud voice, the whole party as "a set of cowards, not one of whom dared to fire." Here was the most critical moment of the day, for if a ruthless finger had been laid on the boxes the fight would have been bloody in the ex-treme. Fortunately better counsels, or fear, prevented the

The pro-slavery party knew they were in the minority, and open outrage alone could provoke them into a light. They saw their opponents imprison three Missourians charged with voting, whom they captured on the ferry

charged with voting, whom they captured on the ferry boat, but which impartial bystanders say were peaceable yenders of potatoes, and felt some open insuits, but resolved to keep within the bounds of laws.

It is quite useless to trace the various minor events of the day. At 3 P. M. the free State party had, by successive increasements, secured its largest force, and was drawn up in zigarg file on Denaware street. It numbered about one hundred men, armed with Müller's muskels, shot guns, navy sixes, Sharp's rifles, Dutch yagers, carbines, herse pistols, blunderbusses, and a moderate supply of whiskey. The "millita training" of my childhood days stood a living reality before me. A man they called Dixon, on horseback, addressed them in that pempous style incident to vanity intoxicated and sourred on by a gaping crowd. He was a pro-shavery man, I was told, a year ago; but seeing in the course of human events how the wind blew, blew with it. There was of course no limits he was unwilling to go for his bleeding country—dying often, like Kirby, of stage memery, and as quick at life again.

Inspiring John Barieycorn.

stage memory, and as quick at life again.

Inspiring John Barieycorn.

What dangers dost thou make us scorn.

During his intervals of life he drilled his regiment, but, for a quite obvicus reason did not get beyond "order arms," and "solder arms." While so engaged, two companies of the Second United States Artillery, ordered out by Gen. Harney, came quietly, without a drum note, marching down the next street, much to the intense satisfaction of the law loving citizens. Now, I will not say Gen. Dixon was frightened, because he wasn't, but he became suddenly impressed with a happy thought—there was an imperial Napoleon terseness in its expression, quite refreshing.

The devil was sick, the devil a monte would be The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be.

"Boys," said he—the General I mean, not the devil—
"when the United States troops pass I want you to present
arms, and take off your caps." The boys were doubtruct
about this score cheered lustify and commenced presenting
arms at once some said "they doed—d if they would,"
and some were for pitching into the troops without further
delay. Fortunately the troops passed down the next
block, and took their position in the immediate vicinity of
the polls. There was then some indecision in the free
State ranks, some wanted to march to the polls again;
others, including Dixon, advised remaining where they others, including Dixon, advised remaining where they were. The few who were most charged with whiskey were audibly lamonting the absence of the redoubtable Jim Lane, who, report says, has "burst" the promised "gut" in his chort to "make kinnsas a free State."

But the enthresism could not long be restrained. A alight rain was falling, and the newly graded streets in a result, condition.

slight rain was falling, and the newly graded streets in a muddy condition. A second in command was chosen—a stove merchant on Delaware street, recently from Chicago, and Pouglas to the hub (served with him on a county jury) who added "trail arms" to the General's previous instruction. Then, with the pieces heavily charged, the General and the drum in front, and the Pouglas man at the tail, the army plodded beavily through Delaware, Main, Second and Shawnee streets, not very anxious, I apprehend, for a fight. A good portion of their number were men of undoubted worth and standing, men I respect, and whose aim is secured them more by climate and topography than Fallisathan parades. So far as they combine to parify the polls from illegal voters I am with them heart and soul. Any Missourian who is so far losted decency as to attempt voting in Kansas de-

I am with them heart and soul. Any Miscourism who is so far loctto deceavy as to altempt voting in Kansas deserves the severes the severes posishment.

The free State men are determined no more foreign votes shall be east in Leavenworth, to which I say amen. They have been outraged before, but forget they also have committed excesses. Much of the disorder in the Territory springs directly from their obstinacy. Their numbers would long ago have given them full control; but they preferred the wirepelling of distant demagogues like Horace directly, to the plain detates of common sense and expediency. A full vote on the 5th of October last would have saved this day's disgrace in the streets of Leavenworth. They are not stable in their action—swayed to and fro by disorganizers like Lans and Phillips—toe willing to trample on the law and order they affect so much to establish, and, in short, is capable of tompering their resembnent with dignity. Their desire of making Kansas a free State is fully consummated, but rather in spite of, than by their peculiar efforts, individual or combined.

At dark Dixon's "army" had dispersed, and the three Missourians, with a certain Eli Moore, still in limbo, with occasional drunken threats of resone during the might of the afternoon the windows and galleries were failed with anxious spectators, and the streets one continued bediam of asise and yells. The troops, in my opinion, prevented a bloody light, as whiskey, rather than truth, was torcing things to an issue. Knots of met were gaillered wrond contending champions with hands significantly in their pockets, but whorever danger was apprehended, a squad of troops atood silently by, and as silently departed when the danger was over. Their close ranks and glittering steel seemed to bring a poaceful tendency with them. An official report would be as follows:—

Prightened. 5.718
The troops remained till the closing of the polls, repeatedly jeered by grooms, while maselin vagabonds staggered up to and taunted them in their very faces. But not a land was moved, nor a word returned. Their stolid, immovable devotion to discipline and duty could not be mistaken. Their task is as unpleasant as it is thankless; and yet these are the men the chief series of republicanism in Gotham charges with "robbing free State hen roosts and pig pees." Fanaticism and slander are twin sisters, and, like truth and simplicity, generally go hand in hand. The navigation is still open and steamers daily arrive heavily freighted from St. Louis.

OUR PHILADELINIA CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE. PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 81, 1867.

crner Geory Vindicates Himself from a Charge of Sup-

pering the Administration on the Kansas Quedion—Rts View on the "Census Bill" of the Rogus Beridorial Legislature—Letter from the Governor, and His Veto Mossage on the "Census Bill"-He Denounces the Bill as a Design to Make Kansas a Slave State-Robert J. Walker in Conference with Farney, de., de. One of your Washington correspondents, in a letter published in the Highest of the 30th ult, boldly asserts that

Governor Genry has recently adopted the President's Lecompton constitution policy, and repudintes the doctrine of Bouglas and Walker. This evening I had the pleasure of an interview with Governor Geary, the pleasure of an interview with Governor Geary, who is on a virit to this city, and I learn from his own lip that your Washington correspondent is mintaken, and has saily marepresented the Governor. It will be recollected that the so-called "bogus" Legislature of Kansas, at the close of its session, in February last, passed a big known as the "Census Bill." It was contended at the close of its session, in February last, passed a big known as the "Census Bill." It was contended at the close of its session, the february last, passed a big known as the "Census Bill." It was contended to the close of the right of the elective franching. In Ghen, private secretary of Governor Geary, in his work entitled "Geary and Kansas," ways "the bill was created with much care and cuming, by a certain prominent United States Senators in Washington, and sent to Lecompton, wale orders for a stoption without alteration of amendment." It has been enerally conceded that Ir. Glean, in making this charge, spoke by the book. The bill provided for the election of delegates to the convention which so recently framed the lecompton constitution. When that bill was passed over the measure votoing it. The bill was passed over the measure votoing it. The bill was passed over the measure votoing it. The bill was passed over the measure votoing it. The bill was passed over the measure votoing it. The bill was passed over the measure votoing it. The bill was passed over the measure by the Legislature, and the Governor's veto was amothered—the administration present, I learn, refusing to publish it. A copy of a had been headed to me by Governor Geary, with a note to the city made and the composition of the worth of the publish it. A copy of a had been headed to me by Governor Geary, with a note to the city made and the composition of the proposition. It was competed to governor deary, with a note to the composition of the proposition of the sovernord, and now favors, the submassion of the Lecompton constitution to the people, and says. who is on a virit to this city, and I learn from his own

coopie "must be upheld and maintained at all hazards and at every mortifice." This is resistance to the know and the know to the hit.

Governor Geary informs me that before he decided to veto the buil he sent for the chairmen of the committees of the two branches of the Knesse Territorial Legislature—General Coffey, of the Council, and Coionel Andorson, of the House—and informed them that if they would consent to add a clause referring the constitution which the bill proposed to make to a fair and full vote of the legal weters of the Territory, for their ratification or rejection, he would waive all other objections, and give it his approval. The reply was, that that suggestion had been giready fully considered, and could not be adopted, as it would defeat the only object of the act, which was to excure, beyond any possibility of failure, the Territory of Kansas to the South as a stave State. They considered the contrivance their hast hope for the South, and they could not let the opportunity pass unimproved.

Here is Governor Geary's letter, and his veto mainsage of the bill out of which grew the Lecompton consistiution. They speak for themselves:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERALD.

PHILADIPPIA. Dec. 31, 1887.

sage of the bill out of which grew the Lecompton constitution. They speak for themselves:—

TO THE BOTTON OF THE BERGALD.

PHILLADIJOHA, Dec. 31, 1987.

There appears to be some confusion in the public mission with regard to my position on the doctrine of popular sovereignty as applicable to Kansas affairs and the Lecompton constitution. When the bill authorizing the cessus and the election of delegates to the Convention which framed that instrument was before me, it being openly avowed by the Kansas Legislature that the constitution should not be referred to the people for their ratification or rejection, I returned the bill to the House in which is criginated, with the following veto missage: The doctrines expressed in it are the same as those contained in my inaugural address and other official papers. They are my sentiments pow, and I trust ever will be. How for they differ from those of Judge Douglas and Governor Walker I leave the public to decide.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S VETO MESSAGE OF THE COMMISSION OF THE CONSTITUTE OF THE COMMISSION OF THE CONSTITUTE OF THE CONSTITUTE.

Generalized to the convention, I desire to call your recions attention to a material omission in the bill. I refer to the fact that the Legislature has failed to make any provision to submit the constitution, when framed, to the consideration of the people, for their ratification or rejection.

The position that a convention can do no wrong, and

provision to submit the constitution, when framed, to the consideration of the people, for their ratification or rejection.

The position that a convention can do no wrong, and ought to be invested with sovereign power, and that its constituents have no right to judge of its acts, is extraordinary and untenable. The history of State constitutions, with scarcely an exception, will exhibit a uniform and sacred achievence to the salutary rule of popular ratification. The practice of the federal and State governments in the adoption of their respective constitutions, exhibiting the windom of the past, will furnish us with a safe and reliable rule of action.

Governor Geary proceeds to give a clear and concise hi tory of the daugs of the Convention that framed the federal constitution, and met of the State constitution; that they were severally submitted to the pupular will before being recognized as fundamental law, and shown that the voting for a convention is no guarantee whatever that that Convention when vested with power will express the popular will. The practical right of the voters is expressed, he thinks, in the federal constitution. "We, the people, "kc., "do or and and establish this constitution."

For the constitution of Kansas be ratified and established by the solemn vote of the people, urrounded by such safeguards as will insure a fair and unbiased expression of the actual tone fide citizens, and it will remain invideably fixed in the sfrections of the people.

In his report upon the Toombs bill, its distinguished authors thus logically enumerates the various steps in the formation of a constitution.—"The preliminary meetings; the caling of the convention; the election of delegates; the assembling of the convention; the formation of the convention of the formation of the convention; the proprise of delegates; the assembling of the convention; the formation of the convention of the promatic of the convention of the promatic of the convention of the formation of the convention of the same report the a

ing of the convention; the appointment of detegates, as assembling of the convention: the formation of the convention; the voting on its ratification; the election of officers under it.

In the same report the author (Mr. Toombs) most justly remarks:—"Whenever a constitution shall beformed in any ferritory preparatory to its damission into the Union as a State, justice, the genus of our institutions, the whole theory of our republican system, imperatively demand that the voice of the people shall be fairly expressed, and there will be embodied in that fundamental law, without fraud or vicleare, or intimidation, or say other improper or unlawful influence, and subject to no other restrictions than those imposed by the constitution of the United States."

Governor Geary enlarges somewhat upon the idea of the right of the people to ratify their own laws, and then proceeds in the following forcible language:—

The great principle, then, upon which our free institutions rest, is the unquainfed and absolute sovereignty of the people; and constituting, as that principle does, the most positive and essential feature in the great charter of our liberties, so it is better calculated than any other to give elevation to our hopes and dignity to our actions. So long as the people feel that the power to alter the form or change the character of the government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with that sense of security and of dignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within their own hands a remedy for every political evil—a corrective for every governmental abuse and usurpation.

This principle must be upheld and maintained at all hazards and at every sacrifice—maintained in all the power and fulliners—in all the breadth and depth of its entire, but as a practical, substantial, living reality, vital in every part.

The Governor then goes on to show that it would be folly to attempt to admit Kansas into the Union as a State without the requisite number of inhabitants—the ratio of repr

other hand, thousands of Missourians could, if they were disposed, and the free State men made a context, simply cross the border into the Territory, register their names before the time specified in March, and return to their homes and remain until the day of election in June, when they could go and vote, all of which facts, he contends, made an additional argument why the constitution thus to be constructed should be submitted to the people.

The Governor concludes as follows:

Burthened with heavy liabilities, without titles to our lands, our public buildings unfinished, our julis and court houses not erected, without money even to pay the expenses of a convention, and just emerging from the disastrous effects of a bitter civil foud, it seems unwise for a few thousand people, scarcely stifficient to make a good county, to discard the protecting and fostering care of a government ready to assist us with her treasures and to protect us with her armies.

JNO. W. GEARY, Gov. of Kansas Territory.

LECONITON, K. T., Feb. 19 1857.

GOV. Walker has been if the city to-day, conferring with Col. Forney. They feel quite sanguine, i understand, that the Lecompton constitution cannot go through Cogress; that it will be a close rub in the Senate, but can never pass the House.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

HOW THE VOTING WAS DONE—SELECTR OF THE GOVERNMENT ARMS—EXCITEMENT INTENSS.
[Correspondence of the Checkmant Tithes.]

Leavenment Gity, K.T., Dec. 24, 1857.
Our city has been in a state of intense excitement all day. To-day the voting on the constitution took place, and the free State men having decided not to vote or interfere with the voting in any manner, everything went, on quiestly until about 14 A.M., when the polls were surrounded by about one hundred Missourians on foot, and about seventy on horseback. It is very easy to tell a Missourian, and any man or child in the Territory can pick one of these "border Missourians" from among a thousand people very easily. These men had been voting all the morning, and about 11 o'cdock some of the free State men began to challenge them.

They were sworn by kissing the Rible, and then asked if "they were inhabitants of the Territory?" To which they would reply, "I am for the present." The Judges would take their ballots, and call out their mames. In two or three cases men swore that they were citizens of Missouri, but paid taxes here, and therefore claimed the right to vote, and the Judges deposited their ballots in the box, and recorded their names as electors. This is not a rumor—I was present myself and witnessed the whole scene.

On the opposite shore of the river—what is here called the island—a view was present myself and witnessed the whole scene.

On the opposite shore of the river—what is here called the island—a view was present myself and witnessed the whole scene.

On the opposite shore of the street, calling upon the critices and rode through the streets, calling upon the citizens te assemble at the Mayor's office at I clock. In less than fifteen minutes over a thousand persons were there, many of them bringing double barried shot gains, Sharpe's rilles, old muskets, and indeed every description of gut imaginable. Besides these every man had a Colta' revolver on his hip. Just at this juncture the following ticket was freely circulated

TO HELL LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.